Mr John [illegible]

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Numb. LXXXVIII. THE MARCH 22, 1788.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, March 22, 1788. [Vol. II.

PITTSBURGH: Printed and Sold by John Scull and John Boyd, at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.

Waſhington County, February 14, 1788.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to non-reſident proprietors of lands lying and being in the county of Waſhington, that if they, or ſome perſon in their behalf, do not appear and pay unto Andrew Swearingen, treaſurer, living in Waſhington, the full amount of the outſtanding taxes hereafter mentioned, together with the additional charges thereon, before the firſt Monday in July next, their lands will be ſold, or ſo much of them as will be ſufficient to pay the taxes and charges thereon, agreeable to law, for the year 1787.

JAMES M'CREADY,] Commiſſioners.
JAMES BRADFORD,]

	acres		L.	S.	D.
Joſiah Anthony	400			7	6
James Bray	400			7	6
Richard Bable	400			7	6
Bryan Bruan	400			7	6
Joſeph Brown	400			7	6
Joſiah Coats	400			7	6
Samuel Coats	400			7	6
Myles or Morris Fiſher	400			7	6
Rebecca Gray	400			7	6
Clement Humphrey	400			7	6
Joſiah Hughes	400			7	6
David Lewis	400			7	6
Joſeph Paſkell	400			7	6
Stephen Paſkell	400			7	6
Samuel Razor	400			7	6
Thomas Rightbright	400			7	6
Thomas Roach	400			7	6
Chriſtopher Sellers	400			7	6
Philip Summers	400			7	6
Joſiah Thomas	400			7	6
Iſaac Warton	400			7	6
Charles Warton	400			7	6
On the waters of Ten Mile and Wheling.					
James M'Pherſon	400			7	6
Daniel M'Pherſon	400			7	6
George Leeper	400			7	6
William Campbell	400			7	6
James Martin	400			7	6
Hugh Martin	400			7	6
Patrick Campbell	400			7	6
James Gray	400			7	6
Robert Gray	400			7	6
John Gibſon	400			7	6
George Douglaſs	400			7	6
Iohn Forſyth	400			7	6
William Morrice	400			7	6
Samuel Douglaſs	400			7	6
Samuel M'Clean	400			7	6
James M'Lean	400			7	6
On the waters of Dunkard, Wheling, and Fiſh creek.					
James Wright	400			7	6
James Burrell	400			7	6
Levi Adams	400			7	6
Morris Kennedy	400			7	6
Benjamin Morgan	400			7	6
Stephen Paſkell, ſen.	400			7	6
Ioſeph Anthony	400			7	6
On the waters of Ten Mile and Wheling.					
Philip Peters	400			7	6
Richard Tomkins	400			7	6
Thomas Maſon	400			7	6
Auguſtine Phillesgar	400			7	6
Henry Smelt	400			7	6
Peter Duffield	400			7	6
Iames Kite	400			7	6
Iohn Hynes	400			7	6
Edward Shingle	400			7	6
Abraham Oldman	400			7	6
Philip Whitely	400			7	6
Patrick M'Knight	400			7	6
Jeremiah Ord	400			7	6
[illegible] Kurth	400			7	6
Nathan Still	400			7	6
Aaron Williams or Wilſon	400			7	6
[illegible] Lovemore	400			7	6
William Parram	400			7	6
[illegible] Lettimore	400			7	6
[illegible] Floor, the [illegible] of the tract	400			7	6
On the waters of Fiſh creek.					
Jeremiah Fiſher	400			7	6
Abraham Roberts	400			7	6
Frederick Haylor	400			7	6
Ioſeph Hillburn	400			7	6
Thomas Paſkell	400			7	6
Peter Deal	400			7	6
On Dunkard waters.					
Caleb Brown	180			6	4
James Fulton	300			13	3
Iohn Forgey	200			5	6
Iohn Hill	150			5	6
Robert Kenneday	400			14	8
Iacob Neeſley	300			19	4
Iſaac Pearce	300			13	4
Ioſeph Tarrance	300			18	3
Thomas Rogers	300			10	7
Ieremiah Simpſon	300			10	7
Matthew Winton	200			7	8
Lying and ſituate in Smith Townſhip.					
Sarah Vowell	300	Racoon		10	
Iohn Crips Vowell	200	ditto		6	8
Thomas Vowell, ſen.	300	ditto		10	
Iohn Purden	300	Fairblanes run		10	
Iames Wilſon	200	Ohio river		6	8
Iohn David	300	Flagherties run		10	
Thomas Vowell, jun.	300	ditto		10	
Mary Marſhall	300	ditto		10	
David Duncan	300	ditto		10	
Ebenezer Vowel	300	Drains Logſtown		7	
David Hoggin	200	Crooked run		6	8
Thomas Caſtears	200	M[illegible] run		6	8
William Spence	400	ditto		13	4
William Marſhell	400	ditto		13	4
Andrew Spence	300	ditto		10	
William Engliſh	400	Duck run		13	4
Margaret Marſhel	300	ditto		10	
Ann Marſhel	300	ditto		6	8
John Ward	191			6	8
Iohn Vaile	219			7	8
Iohn Morgan	364			22	
Francis Baron de Belen Bartholf	407			13	4
Robert Irvin	230			7	10
Iohn Wentzeo	306			7	2
Narrows and Thorn's run drains of Ohio.					
Hanover Townſhip.					
Iohn Maſon	489	T. run		9	
Iames Moore	80	Racoon		5	
George Gibſon	600	ditto		17	6
Samuel Boyd	300			6	8
Abraham Kilpatrick	400	Racoon		12	6
William Redick	300	ditto		6	6
William Thompſon	200	ditto		4	2
Iohn Neilſon	400	Service		9	4
Iohn Douglaſs	170	ditto		3	8
Michael Criſlee	300	Ohio		12	6
Robert Rutherford	1000	Mill creek	1	12	6
Iame Miller	300	King's creek		9	
Matthias Hook	800	Mill creek and S.		19	8
Zacharias Davis	300			6	6
Daniel Curry	400			12	6
Edward Ioy	200			4	2
William Wilſon	150	Travice		2	6
Mathew Vanleer	300	Hermon's creek		9	5
Edward Hatfield	200	ditto		4	2
Michael Steel	250			5	4
Martha Davis	400			8	4
Peter Demas	200	Travis		6	3
Nathan Dungan	170	ditto		6	3
Ioſeph Carrel	400	King's creek		16	8
Magneſs Tate	800	Travis	1	5	
Oliver M'Cormick	400			8	4
William Forſyth	400	King's creek		16	8
Samuel Iohnſon	300			9	5
Iohn Mackey	300			6	8
Nathl. Clark, exr.	200			6	3
Taylor Carrel	300	King's creek		9	5
Andrew Linn	300			9	5
Robinſons Townſhip.					
Robert Bell, captain	400	Montures		11	8
Peden Cook	600	R. and Racoon	1	10	6
Charles Clark	300	Flagherty's		8	[illegible]
Callender's heirs	1600	Racoon	2	18	6
Cooper's heirs	400	Montours		11	8
Duncan & Purvience	600	Montours		17	6
Iohn Dawſon	400	Racoon		11	8
Iohn Douſman	600	Logſtown		17	6
Fowler's heirs	400	Flaherties		11	8
Iohn Gilcreeſe	300	Robinſons		15	3
Seth Greer	300	Racoon		8	9
General Irvin	1200	ditto	4	7	6
Inman's heirs	300	Flagherties		12	6
Iohn Kilcreeſe	300	Robinſons		8	9
Adam Logan	200	ditto		5	
Iames Morriſon	570	Montures		16	[illegible]
Alexander M'Curdy	300	Chartiers		8	9
M'Adoo Iohn	246	Montures		5	10
William Morriſon	300	Racoon		8	9
Andrew Mitchell	275	Montures		8	7
William Newell	400	ditto		11	8
Abraham Newell	170	ditto		5	8
Iohn Perry	300	ditto		18	
Roſs, in Pitt	400	ditto		5	10
Major Richeſon	700	Robinſons	1	10	
Iohn Hervey	300	ditto		18	
Robinſon or Smith's heirs	900	Logſtown		9	
Iohn Swearingen	400	Montures		11	8
Slough, in Lancaſter	300	Ohio		18	
Smith's heirs	400	Racoon		11	8
Charles Sims	3000	ditto	4	3	4
Sam. Stewart, col.	500		1	5	7
Major Smallman	300	Flagherty's		8	9
Ioſeph Tumbleſtone	400	Racoon		11	8
Thompſon's heirs	300	ditto		9	
And. Thompſons hrs.	200	ditto		5	10
Iohn Tompkins	300	ditto		8	9
Rob. Witherington	900	ditto	3	5	
Samuel Finley or Doctor Morgan	300	Montures		18	
Green Townſhip,					
Iohn M'Mahen	300	Crooked run		10	4
Thomas Ramſey	400	Dunkard		14	8
Samuel Upthegrove	800	ditto	1	7	6
Geo. Wilſon's heirs	300	ditto		10	4
Andrew Porter	700	ditto & Wheling	1	3	
Andrew Ellicot	400	Dunkard		6	
Iohn Watmore	380	Whitely		4	7
Daniel Watmore	400	ditto		4	8
Hopewell Townſhip.					
Cambers & Hoge	400	Hermons creek		12	6
Robert Higgins	350			17	6
Iohn Merriman	150	Croſs creek		9	5
Hugh M'Conkey	150	ditto		9	5
Iames Randles	200	ditto		10	
Abſolom Wells	400	ditto	1	5	
Alexander Young	400	Buffaloe		9	5
Dickinſon Townſhip.					
Daniel M'Dermot	150	Monongahela		8	4
Daniel M'Dermot, jun.	300	Street run		12	8
Robert Craighead	200	Peters creek		6	4
Mr. Adams, in Pitt	150	Peters creek		5	
Mr. Chriſtie	200	Chartiers		9	6
Benjamin Stiles	200	Morgan T.		10	

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Mingoe bottom, Jan. 15, 1788.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, a large Sorrel MARE, about fifteen or ſixteen hands high, in good order when taken away, a natural pacer, branded I. W. on the near ſhoulder or buttock. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and the theif (if ſhe has been ſtolen] ſhall have Eight Dollars Reward, if taken up without the county, if within the county Six Dollars, or two dollars for the Mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid to any perſon who ſhall deliver ſaid Mare at Mingoe Bottom.

JOSEPH WELLS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living at the nine mile run, three CALVES, one ſuppoſed to be two years old next ſpring, the other two yearlings. The owner may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

THOMAS GIBSON.

Weſtmoreland County, Jan. [illegible] 1788.

SERMON.

"Oh, my people, they which lead thee cauſe thee to err, and deſtroy the way of thy paths." Iſaiah iii, 12."

LIVING on the weſt of the mountain, I conſider this country as particularly mine. My intereſt is interwoven with that of the inhabitants, and I may with propriety call them "*my people.*"

Hence it is, that I am led to conſider, on all occaſions of moment, the public affairs of this country, and to give my opinion with reſpect to the meaſures which ought to be purſued.

No people ever were more miſtaken than we are, at the preſent time, with reſpect to the new conſtitution of federal government. I have been led to conſider whence it is that we ſo diſgrace ourſelves with ſentiments unfavorable to a ſyſtem, which a convention of the greateſt and beſt men in any age or nation, have deviſed, and which the good ſenſe of America ſeems diſpoſed to approve.

The anſwer is eaſy: a few men who have obtained a fortuitous and temporary influence amongſt us, are the cauſe of this The people have naturally as much good ſenſe as thoſe of any other country, but honeſt and unſuſpecting, they are impoſed on by individuals, who by attention and flattery have engaged their favor. It is well known who it is about the center of Weſtmoreland that carries up from below palpable falſhoods, and diſſeminates ideas unfavorable to this government. It is well known who it is in Fayette county, that in an open harangue, has enveighed againſt a Waſhington, and propoſed the bayonette in oppoſition to thoſe councils in which he has had a great ſhare, Theſe, and ſome others of the ſame ſpirit, are thoſe who "lead the people" of this country, "and cauſe them to err."

But will it not naturally be enquired, what pretenſions have theſe men to lead? Are they of great natural abilities? Or have the advantage of much improvement? By no means; in purſuing their own trades, in managing their farms, in the common concerns of life, they have not more underſtanding than their neighbours. Why then ſhall they ſet up to "lead?"

It would be well if they were capable of leading in the right courſe. But this is not the caſe; they cauſe the people of this country *to err*, by their vain bablings. The conſequence is not only diſgrace but injury. While we become the object of ridicule abroad; we obſtruct our happineſs at home.' What man who had great houſhold affairs to adjuſt, extenſive mercantile, or even farming concerns to manage would entruſt them with thoſe perſons? Yet you entruſt the management of the commonwealth, to them and when they act contrary to the wiſdom of men of real underſtanding, in theſe affairs, you permit your ſenſes to be deceived by the vile nonſenſe which they utter to excuſe their conduct. By theſe means, the "way of your paths," or your path way is diſturbed: that is you are impeded, or altogether thrown out of the proper courſe, in your progreſs to wealth and happineſs.

But is this any prodigy or wonderful thing? Far from it. It has always been, and will always be the caſe, in ſome degree, while human nature remains the ſame. On this head, examples are brought every day, from the Greek and Roman hiſtory. But that of the Jews is ſufficiently fraught with ſuch. Iſaiah the author of the words prefixed to this diſcourſe, was a man of a noble mind: Educated in the ſchools of the prophets, and poſſeſſing great underſtanding. It would naturally be imagined that ſuch a man would be heard with attention, and that his advice would be received. Not ſo. It appears that there were perſons who had the ear of the populace; demagogues, who could do with them as they pleaſed.

It is his language, "oh, my people, they which lead thee cauſe thee to err, and deſtroy the way of thy paths."

Who is it at Greenſburgh that writes himſelf Sommers? †
Some ſon of a gun among the new comers;
Some pedlar arriving from Conococheague,
Or jail-bird put in, juſt for ſtealing a pig—
What is it to them, how writers debate,
About the affairs of the general ſtate?
'Tis well, if relieved, from more natural fears,
The one vends his pack, the other ſaves his ears,

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† A nonſenſical publication againſt the new conſtitution, ſigned Sommers, and dated Greenſburgh.

Foreign Intelligence.

DUBLIN, September 27.

UPON an altercation lately between a poor illiterate fellow and a clergyman of the eſtabliſhed church, relative to the tythe of his potatoe garden; in the heat of his reſentment and paſſion, he wiſhed the whole fraternity at the devil. The clergyman very calmly remonſtrated with the man upon his impiety; and aſked him, ſuppoſing his raſh wiſh fulfilled, what would become of his precious ſoul? "Oh, replied he, nearly in the words of ſir Toby Butler, don't you think it would be ſafer to truſt my *ſoul* to God, than my little *property* to the *clergy.*----Finding him thus incorrigible, the clergyman was obliged to deſiſt.

PETERSBURGH, October 30.

Letters from the Ukraine inform us, that the motion of our troops indicate an approaching change of quarters, that the Turks ſtill continue fortifying Oczakow, and mounting the cannon on the batteries on the banks of the Dnieper: that the camp they have formed near that fortreſs conſiſts at preſent of 70000 men, and that there are in their cavalry a number of Tartars, who continue to flock in crowds to their camp.

The court have received news of the impriſonment of M. Bulgakow, our miniſter at Conſtantinople, as well as the declaration of war which the porte publiſhed at the ſame time, in a manner ſo haſtily and unexpected; in conſequence the empreſs has publiſhed a ſhort manifeſto, to expoſe proviſionally until another is publiſhed, relative to the laſt negociations, by which the porte appear to be wiſhing to come to hoſtilities. The manifeſto, after relating the different diſputes which have been ſo often printed in England, concludes as follows: Provoked by a conduct ſo offenſive, the empreſs is obliged, much againſt her will, to have recourſe to arms, as the only means which remain to maintain her rights, which ſhe has acquired at the price of ſo much blood, and to avenge her wounded dignity by the violences done to her miniſter. Entirely innocent of all thoſe evils which the war is going to kindle, and will be accompanied with, ſhe has a right to reckon, not only on the Divine protection and the ſuccours of her friends but alſo on the wiſhes of all the Chriſtian world, for the triumph of a cauſe ſo juſt as that in which ſhe is forced to defend herſelf.

LONDON, November 12.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, October 12.

"The preparations his Imperial majeſty has made on the frontiers of Turkey are very great. Whether it is becauſe he is offended with the conduct of the porte, or that his majeſty is obliged to ſupport Ruſſia, we cannot tell. However it is, we think the emperor will ſoon act offenſively againſt the Turks; for they are going to form four armies, viz. one at Carlſtadt, in Croatia, under the command of general Vins; the ſecond, at Peterwaradin, in Hungary, commanded by general Langlois; the third, at Rothen, in Lithuania, which will be commanded by general Fabris; and the fourth, in the Buccovina, commanded by the prince of Saxe Coburg. The eleven regiments of Hungarian infantry, four of Lithuania, and ſeventeen regiments from the frontiers, the battalion of Preis, which was in garriſon in that city, with a regiment of light horſe from Bohemia, and a great number of artillery men, will form, we are aſſured, the four armies, and will be put on the footing of war, ſo that all theſe forces united will amount to about 130,000 men.

"Beſides the above generals, the emperor has named two more generals, ten lieutenant generals, and thirty major generals, who will ſerve in thoſe troops. General Alvinzi is, in particular, deſtined to go and remain in the Ruſſian army. We likewiſe expect a Ruſſian general to come and remain in the emperor's army, that the forces of both countries may act in concert with each other.

"The tranſports with proviſions got ready within theſe eight days, and which go down the Danube, are very numerous, and have already raiſed the price of them. The ſcarcity ſtill increaſes, as the harveſt this year in Hungary has proved very unfavorable.

"Notwithſtanding theſe formidable preparations, and the report ſpread by the public, and military in particular, that they intend to beſiege *Belgrade*, and attack the Turks, there are ſome who cannot believe it, and only conſider the forces they are gathering together as neceſſary precautions, as well to protect the frontiers as againſt the plague and any ſudden attack. The arrival of the firſt courier from Peterſburgh will diſcover all.

Nov. 20. From the Hague we hear, that in conſequence of various complaints made by the advocate Fiſcal of Brabant, and the country of Gutre Meus, againſt certain miniſters, who at the cloſe of their ſermons, omitted to pray in the uſual manner for the ſtadtholder, and againſt others who omitted to pray for him at all; the ſtates general have ordered the form of prayer preſcribed by them to be ſtrictly obſerved under pain of their utmoſt diſpleaſure.

Dec. 3. The new French ambaſſador to the ſtates general is ſtill at Antwerp, where he may poſſibly remain for a long time. The reaſon aſſigned for his not proceeding to the Hague is, that he cannot conſider the ſtates general as a free and ſovereign aſſembly, while a foreign prince has an army in the heart of their country, and governs it as he pleaſes. He waits therefore till the Pruſſians ſhall have evacuated the Dutch territories, when he expects that all the duke of Brunſwick's army has been hitherto doing, will be completely undone in leſs than a month's time.

When the united forces of the emperor of Germany and empreſs of Ruſſia are contraſted with thoſe of the Sultan, every one muſt ſee that if the two former fall upon the latter, the Turks, unleſs ſupported by ſome great powers, muſt neceſſarily be driven out of Europe. The Auſtrian army conſiſts of nearly 300,000 men, the moſt regular and beſt diſciplined in the world. That of Ruſſia forms 350,000; but as great numbers of theſe are Calmucks and other irregular troops, the Ruſſian army ought not to be eſtimated at more than 200,000 regulars. The Ottoman forces of all denominations, amount to 447,454 men, of whom 207,400 are infantry. But in this number are included 170,000 men employed in the navy, at Conſtantinople and ſome neighbouring cities, where their preſence is abſolutely neceſſary, to keep the populace within bounds: ſo that the Turks cannot bring into the field more than 277,454 men, a force much two ſmall to cope with 500,000 of the fineſt troops in Europe.

Able generals who have ſeen the Auſtrian troops, do not heſitate to ſay, that at the head of 160,000 men, whom the emperor is now aſſembling in *Hungary*, they would not be afraid to meet the whole force, regular and irregular, that the Ottoman empire can oppoſe to them.

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American Occurrences,

BALTIMORE, February 12.

In a debate in the Maſſachuſetts convention, on the ſeventeenth ult. captain Snow, amongſt other particulars ſaid, "Gentlemen have talked about congreſs moving the place of elections from Georgia to the Mohawk river, but I never can believe it. I can venture to conjecture we ſhall have ſome honeſt men in our congreſs. We read that there were two who brought a *good report*, Caleb and Joſhua. Now, if there are but two in congreſs who are honeſt men, and congreſs ſhould attempt to do what the gentlemen ſay they will [which will be *high treaſon*] they will bring a report of it, and I ſtand ready to leave my wife and family, fling my knapſack, travel weſtward, to cut their heads off."

Pittſburgh, March 22.

Since the opening of the navigation of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, which has been cloſed ſince laſt December, until within theſe few days, a number of boats have paſſed this place, for Kentucky, containing from 20 to 30 perſons each.

§§§ Society was the primeval deſire of our firſt and grand anceſtor Adam; the ſame order for that bleſſing ſeems to inhabit more or leſs the whole race. To encourage this, it ſeems to be the earneſt wiſh of a few of the Mechanics in Pittſburgh, to have a general meeting, on Monday the 24th inſtant, at ſix P. M. at the houſe of Mr. Andrew Watſon, tavern keeper, to ſettle on a plan for a well regulated ſociety, and for that purpoſe this public method is taken to invite the reputable tradeſmen of this place to be punctual to their aſſignation.

Thoughts on good Times.

WE always wiſh and hope for good times, and a great many expect better ones. Under theſe agreeable wiſhes, theſe comfortable hopes, and theſe ſweet dreams, our years fly away, without having ſeen the accompliſhment of them. But what is the reaſon, that good times in general (which would bring general ſatisfaction to mankind) cannot exiſt? The cauſe is not to be found in the nature of things; for this is always unchangeable. The diſappointment of our wiſhes muſt therefore be aſcribed to quite other reaſons. Certain it is, that the caſe lies entire-

SERMON.

"Oh, my people, they which lead thee cauſe thee to err, and deſtroy the way of thy paths." Iſaiah III, 12."

LIVING on the weſt of the mountain, I conſider this country as particularly mine. My intereſt is interwoven with that of the inhabitants, and I may with propriety call them "*my people*."

Hence it is, that I am led to conſider, on all occaſions of moment, the public affairs of this country, and to give my opinion with reſpect to the meaſures which ought to be purſued.

No people ever were more miſtaken than we are, at the preſent time, with reſpect to the new conſtitution of federal government. I have been led to conſider whence it is that we ſo diſgrace ourſelves with ſentiments unfavorable to a ſyſtem, which a convention of the greateſt and beſt men in any age or nation, have deviſed, and which the good ſenſe of America ſeems diſpoſed to approve.

The anſwer is eaſy: a few men who have obtained a fortuitous and temporary influence amongſt us, are the cauſe of this The people have naturally as much good ſenſe as thoſe of any other country, but honeſt and unſuſpecting, they are impoſed on by individuals, who by attention and flattery have engaged their favor. It is well known who it is about the center of Weſtmoreland that carries up from below palpable falſhoods, and diſſeminates ideas unfavorable to this government. It is well known who it is in Fayette county, that in an open harangue, has enveighed againſt a Waſhington, and propoſed the bayonette in oppoſition to thoſe councils in which he has had a great ſhare, Theſe, and ſome others of the ſame ſpirit, are thoſe who "lead the people" of this country, "and cauſe them to err."

But will it not naturally be enquired, what pretenſions have theſe men to lead? Are they of great natural abilities? Or have the advantage of much improvement? By no means; in purſuing their own trades, in managing their farms, in the common concerns of life, they have not more underſtanding than their neighbours. Why then ſhall they ſet up to "lead?"

It would be well if they were capable of leading in the right courſe. But this is not the caſe; they cauſe the people of this country *to err*, by their vain bablings. The conſequence is not only diſgrace but injury. While we become the object of ridicule abroad; we obſtruct our happineſs at home. What man who had great houſhold affairs to adjuſt, extenſive mercantile, or even farming concerns to manage would entruſt them with thoſe perſons? Yet you entruſt the management of the commonwealth, to them and when they act contrary to the wiſdom of men of real underſtanding, in theſe affairs, you permit your ſenſes to be deceived by the vile nonſenſe which they utter to excuſe their conduct. By theſe means, the "way of your paths," or your path way is diſturbed: that is you are impeded, or altogether thrown out of the proper courſe, in your progreſs to wealth and happineſs.

But is this any prodigy or wonderful thing? Far from it. It has always been, and will always be the caſe, in ſome degree, while human nature remains the ſame. On this head, examples are brought every day, from the Greek and Roman hiſtory. But that of the Jews is ſufficiently fraught with ſuch. Iſaiah the author of the words prefixed to this diſcourſe, was a man of a noble mind: Educated in the ſchools of the prophets, and poſſeſſing great underſtanding. It would naturally be imagined that ſuch a man would be heard with attention, and that his advice would be received. Not ſo. It appears that there were perſons who had the ear of the populace; demagogues, who could do with them as they pleaſed.

It is his language, "oh, my people, they which lead thee cauſe thee to err, and deſtroy the way of thy paths."

Who is it at Greenſburgh that writes himſelf Sommers? †
Some ſon of a gun among the new comers;
Some pedlar arriving from Conococheague,
Or jail-bird put in, juſt for ſtealing a pig—
What is it to them, how writers debate,
About the affairs of the general ſtate?
'Tis well, if relieved, from more natural fears,
The one vends his pack, the other ſaves his ears,

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† A nonſenſical publication againſt the new conſtitution, ſigned Sommers, and dated Greenſburgh.

Foreign Intelligence.

DUBLIN, September 27.

UPON an altercation lately between a poor illiterate fellow and a clergyman of the eſtabliſhed church, relative to the tythe of his potatoe garden; in the heat of his reſentment and paſſion, he wiſhed the whole fraternity at the devil. The clergyman very calmly remonſtrated with the man upon his impiety; and aſked him, ſuppoſing his raſh wiſh fulfilled, what would become of his precious ſoul? "Oh, replied he, nearly in the words of ſir Toby Butler, don't you think it would be ſafer to truſt my *ſoul* to God, than my little *property* to the *clergy*.---- Finding him thus incorrigible, the clergyman was obliged to deſiſt.

PETERSBURGH, October 30.

Letters from the Ukraine inform us, that the motion of our troops indicate an approaching change of quarters, that the Turks ſtill continue fortifying Oczakow, and mounting the cannon on the batteries on the banks of the Dnieper: that the camp they have formed near that fortreſs conſiſts at preſent of 70000 men, and that there are in their cavalry a number of Tartars, who continue to flock in crowds to their camp.

The court have received news of the impriſonment of M. *Bulgakow*, our miniſter at Conſtantinople, as well as the declaration of war which the porte publiſhed at the ſame time, in a manner ſo haſtily and unexpected; in conſequence the empreſs has publiſhed a ſhort manifeſto, to expoſe proviſionally until another is publiſhed, relative to the laſt negociations, by which the porte appear to be wiſhing to come to hoſtilities. The manifeſto, after relating the different diſputes which have been ſo often printed in England, concludes as follows: Provoked by a conduct ſo offenſive, the empreſs is obliged, much againſt her will, to have recourſe to arms, as the only means which remain to maintain her rights, which ſhe has acquired at the price of ſo much blood, and to avenge her wounded dignity by the violences done to her miniſter. Entirely innocent of all thoſe evils which the war is going to kindle, and will be accompanied with, ſhe has a right to reckon, not only on the Divine protection and the ſuccours of her friends but alſo on the wiſhes of all the Chriſtian world, for the triumph of a cauſe ſo juſt as that in which ſhe is forced to defend herſelf.

LONDON, November 12.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, October 12.

"The preparations his Imperial majeſty has made on the frontiers of Turkey are very great. Whether it is becauſe he is offended with the conduct of the porte, or that his majeſty is obliged to ſupport Ruſſia, we cannot tell. However it is, we think the emperor will ſoon act offenſively againſt the Turks; for they are going to form four armies, viz. one at Carlſtadt, in Croatia, under the command of general Vins; the ſecond, at Peterwaradin, in Hungary, commanded by general Langlois; the third, at Rothen, in Lithuania, which will be commanded by general Fabris; and the fourth, in the Buccovina, commanded by the prince of Saxe Coburg. The eleven regiments of Hungarian infantry, four of Lithuania, and ſeventeen regiments from the frontiers, the battalion of Preis, which was in garriſon in that city, with a regiment of light horſe from Bohemia, and a great number of artillery men, will form, we are aſſured, the four armies, and will be put on the footing of war, ſo that all theſe forces united will amount to about 130,000 men.

"Beſides the above generals, the emperor has named two more generals, ten lieutenant generals, and thirty major generals, who will ſerve in thoſe troops. General Alvinzi is, in particular, deſtined to go and remain in the Ruſſian army. We likewiſe expect a Ruſſian general to come and remain in the emperor's army, that the forces of both countries may act in concert with each other.

"The tranſports with proviſions got ready within theſe eight days, and which go down the Danube, are very numerous, and have already raiſed the price of them. The ſcarcity ſtill increaſes, as the harveſt this year in Hungary has proved very unfavorable.

"Notwithſtanding theſe formidable preparations, and the report ſpread by the public, and military in particular, that they intend to beſiege *Belgrade*, and attack the Turks, there are ſome who cannot believe it, and only conſider the forces they are gathering together as neceſſary precautions, as well to protect the frontiers as againſt the plague and any ſudden attack. The arrival of the firſt courier from Peterſburgh will diſcover all.

Nov. 20. From the Hague we hear, th[illegible]quence of various complaints made by the [illegible] Fiſcal of Brabant, and the country of Gu[illegible], againſt certain miniſters, who at the cloſ[illegible] their ſermons, omitted to pray in the uſual ma[illegible] the ſtadtholder, and againſt others who omitt[illegible] pray for him at all; the ſtates general have [illegible] the form of prayer preſcribed by them to be [illegible] obſerved under pain of their utmoſt diſpleaſ[illegible]

Dec. 3. The new French ambaſſador to [illegible] general is ſtill at Antwerp, where he may p[illegible] remain for a long time. The reaſon aſſign[illegible] his not proceeding to the Hague is, that he can[illegible]ſider the ſtates general as a free and ſoverei[illegible]bly, while a foreign prince has an army in [illegible] heart of their country, and governs it as he ple[illegible] He waits therefore till the Pruſſians ſhall have [illegible]cuated the Dutch territories, when he expects [illegible] all the duke of Brunſwick's army has been hith[illegible] doing, will be completely undone in leſs than [illegible]th's time.

When the united forces of the emperor of Germany and empreſs of Ruſſia are contraſted with thoſe of the Sultan, every one muſt ſee that if the [illegible] former fall upon the latter, the Turks, unleſs ſupported by ſome great powers, muſt neceſſarily be driven out of Europe. The Auſtrian army conſiſts of nearly 300,000 men, the moſt regular and beſt diſciplined in the world. That of Ruſſia forms 350,000; but as great numbers of theſe are Calmucks and other irregular troops, the Ruſſian army ought not to be eſtimated at more than 200,000 regulars. The Ottoman forces of all denominations, amount to 447,454 men, of whom 207,400 are infantry. But in this number are included 170,000 men employed in the navy, at Conſtantinople and ſome neighbouring cities, where their preſence is abſolutely neceſſary, to keep the populace within bounds: ſo that the Turks cannot bring into the field more than 277,454 men, a force much two ſmall to cope with 500,000 of the fineſt troops in Europe.

Able generals who have ſeen the Auſtrian troops, do not heſitate to ſay, that at the head of 160,000 men, whom the emperor is now aſſembling in Hungary, they would not be afraid to meet the whole force, regular and irregular, that the Ottoman empire can oppoſe to them.

◆ ◆ ◆

American Occurrences.

BALTIMORE, February 12.

In a debate in the Maſſachuſetts convention, on the ſeventeenth ult. captain Snow, amongſt other particulars ſaid, "Gentlemen have talked about congreſs moving the place of elections from Georgia to the Mohawk river, but I never can believe it. I can venture to conjecture we ſhall have ſome honeſt men in our congreſs. We read that there were two who brought a *good report*, Caleb and Joſhua. Now, if there are but two in congreſs who are honeſt men, and congreſs ſhould attempt to do what the gentlemen ſay they will [which will be *high treaſon*] they will bring a report of it, and I ſtand ready to leave my wife and family, ſling my knapſack, travel weſtward, to cut their heads off."

Pittſburgh, March 22.

Since the opening of the navigation of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, which has been cloſed ſince laſt December, until within theſe few days, a number of boats have paſſed this place, for Kentucky, containing from 20 to 30 perſons each.

§§§ Society was the primeval deſire of our firſt and grand anceſtor Adam; the ſame order for that bleſſing ſeems to inhabit more or leſs the whole race. To encourage this, it ſeems to be the earneſt wiſh of a few of the Mechanics in Pittſburgh, to have [illegible] general meeting, on Monday the 24th inſtant, at ſix P. M. at the houſe of Mr. Andrew Watſ[illegible] tavern keeper, to ſettle on a plan for a well reg[illegible] ſociety, and for that purpoſe this public metho[illegible] taken to invite the reputable tradeſmen of [illegible] place to be punctual to their aſſignation.

Thoughts on good Times.

WE always wiſh and hope for good t[illegible] and a great many expect better ones. U[illegible] theſe agreeable wiſhes, theſe comfortable h[illegible] and theſe ſweet dreams, our years fly away, [illegible]hout having ſeen the accompliſhment of them. [illegible] what is the reaſon, that good times in general (w[illegible] would being general ſatisfaction to mankind) [illegible] The cauſe is not to be found in the natu[illegible] for this is always unchangeable. The diff[illegible] of our wiſhes muſt therefore be aſcribed [illegible] other reaſons. Certain it is, that the caſ[illegible]

in the [illegible] which we form to ourſelves of good
nes, [illegible] we look more on individual ranks of
en or perſons, then fix our eyes on the whole, in
eneral. It is impoſſible, that good times in general,
n exiſt: in order to effect that, contradictory things
uſt come to paſs at one and the ſame time. In gene-
l the ideas of times are unfixed. Each individual
rms them according to his own fancy, his own paſ-
ons, his own rank, his own prepoſſeſſions, and they
annot come, unleſs the world ſhould become a place
confuſion. A few examples will clear the doubts
our meaning.

The induſtrious farmer expects good times, when
e will be amply rewarded for his ſweat and hard
bour. He attends the place of worſhip, the par-
on tells him, that if men would lead a pious life,
nes would mend; the truth of [illegible] is founded indeed,
ut the farmer only makes a miſtake in the application.
irſt, he makes a miſtake, when he imagines living a
ous life, is, by copying the outward ceremonies of
eligion; and ſecondly, when he forms to himſelf
nceptions of good times after his own fancy. He
inks good times are theſe, when his fields produce
ell, and grain riſes in price: when his orchards
ing much fruit, and that he can get a high price for
; when butter, cheeſe, cattle, &c. are a high rate.
heſe are his good times, though many people will
e hurt by them who will have bad times; but he
oes not conſider, that he has nothing but the filling
f his own pockets in view.

Citizens think theſe good times, when all trades
ave plenty of work, and they can make themſelves
ecreations, by frequenting taverns, riding in chairs,
n horſeback, ſleighing, &c. Owners of houſes wiſh
r good tenants, who will pay them high rents, at
xed times, who don't make much diſturbance, keep
emſelves quiet, without ſpoiling any thing, and
ave nothing to mend.

The tavernkeeper expects cuſtomers, who ſur-
ound his bar in cluſters, ſpend much, and don't make
long ſtay (to make room for others) and who fill
s pockets.

The merchant reckons for good times, when he has
good ſale for his goods, diſpoſes of them quickly,
hen his money doubles and trebles itſelf, and he is
ereby ſet in a condition to ſhew his grandeur by
ood living and extravagance.

Lawyers find good times when people quarrel,
old, aſſault, ſtrike, and wrong one another; when
ives and huſbands run one from another, ſo that
ey get rich law ſuits.

Practitioners of phyſic have good harveſts, and
ood times, when epidemical diſeaſes and the ſmall
ox prevail.

Bleeders wait impatiently for the agreeable ſpring.
hen people get themſelves cupped and bled to pre-
ent ſickneſſes. Yea, the heavy taxes, with which
e public are loaded, are good times for tax gather-
s, clerks of the commiſſioners, treaſurers, and the
ke.

And by taking a review, after this introduction,
all ranks of people, it will be found, that the good
mes, which each individual forms after his own ima-
nation, will always be accompanied with a great
ſs to the whole community; where one is a gainer,
ere are ten loſers. Thus, on cool reflection, it will
e found, that there is little appearance to warrant
e expectation of good times in general. There will
e no alteration indeed,---good and evil muſt change
ne with another; the world and what is in it, will al-
ays be imperfect. The wiſe man, who is not an
le ſpectator on the theatre of the creation, enjoys
me as it comes; he prepares himſelf duly in good
mes for the bad; in bad times for the better, and in
is manner he enjoys a continual ſatisfaction, which
akes life ſweet to him. Happy is that man, who
ndeavours to ſtudy his wiſdom from his early age,
d learns to know the folly of thoſe who grieve them-
lves with unneceſſary wiſhes, flatter themſelves
ith vain hopes, and thereby become a burthen to
emſelves.

HYMN to VIRTUE.

AIL, heav'n born virtue! hail ſupremely fair,
[illegible] lov'd and nobleſt object of my care,
'ſpire with wiſdom in the tempting hour,
'ſpurn [illegible] pleaſure, and confeſs thy pow'r,
hy pow'r which mock's the world's united force,
nd thus oppos'd, maintains a ſteady courſe;
vain [illegible] tempeſts, with oppreſſive weight,
rive, [illegible], to retard thy growing height;
he [illegible] force obſtructs thy ſpreading root,
ng [illegible] thy vigorous branches ſhoot.
hy [illegible] play unreſiſted on the ſoul,
niſh [illegible], and each vain thought controul;
ontent, and health, and joys ſweet ſmiling train
ait [illegible] ſteps, and flouriſh in thy reign.
e c[illegible] the ſplendor of a throne,
it th[illegible]ling, deem it all our own;
ar[illegible] ſun ſhine, poverty looks gay,
nd [illegible]oys an everlaſting day.
Bleſt with thy friendſhip, all around us bloom.
And comfort beams thro' death's Egyptian gloom;
The ſtorms of paſſion at thy preſence ceaſe,
And all temperance---and all is peace.
When better ages knew their good to prize,
None then were honor'd, but who firſt were wiſe;
Titles and fame from thee alone could flow,
And what is heaven above---was heaven below;
By worth ſuperior monarchs ſhone expreſs'd
And he was king who moſt thy power confeſs'd.
Happy the man who feels thy ſacred fires!
Thrice happy he whom all thy power inſpires!
Supremely bleſt who thy command obeys,
Grows to thy ſhrine, and ever ſings thy praiſe;
Thy guidance waits---thy conſtant ſmile implores,
And as he knows the more, ſtill more adores!
Could each afford a nature ſo refin'd,
Or ſhew ſuch features in a human mind,
Angels would look with admiration down,
And by ſuch virtue learn to frame their own.

A N E C D O T E.

AS the Weſtminſter battalion of the Middleſex Militia, were on their march to Portſmouth, at the commencement of the late war, a complaint was made to col. Chauvel, their commanding officer (who formerly kept the St. Albans tavern) by a farmer near Guilford, that he had loſt ſeveral geeſe, and had every reaſon to believe that the theſt was committed by ſome of the regiment. The Colonel aſked the farmer how many geeſe he had loſt; to which the farmer anſwered nearly half the flock.---Oh then, replied the col. it could not be any of my men, for if it had, they would not have left you a ſingle goſling!

A NEW STORE.

THE ſubſcribers are juſt opening for ſale at the houſe of Samuel Acklin, tavern keeper three doors below the court houſe in the town of Waſhington, a neat and general aſſortment of Dry Goods, and Groceries, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, furs, whiſkey or ginſeng. They have alſo laid in a freſh aſſortment of Goods at their Store in Pittſburgh, which they will ſell low for caſh, ginſeng, furs, or whiſkey.

JOHN & SAMUEL COLHOUN.

Pittſburgh, March 21, 1788.

N. B. All thoſe who have open accounts with ſaid company at Pittſburgh, are deſired to come in and pay off their reſpective balances on or before the firſt day of May next: if any ſhould neglect this call they may aſſure themſelves I will do myſelf juſtice, and without reſpect to perſons, put their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

SAM. COLHOUN.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the ſeventeenth inſt. a certain Nicholas Welſh, Had on when he went away a light gray cloth coat, lined with flannel, brown waiſtcoat and overalls, patched ſhoes, an old wool hat. He is about 5 feet eight inches high, with ſhort brown hair, a native Iriſhman, about twenty ſix years of age. Any perſon who will ſecure him in Greenſburgh gaol, or bring him to the ſubſcriber near Pittſburgh, ſhall have the above reward.

CHARLES DUKE.

WHEREAS Thomas Chambers of this place, pretends to have a title to the lot which I now live on, and in my poſſeſſion, as the ſaid Thomas Chambers may perhaps ſell it to ſome perſon ignorant of my claim, I hereby inform the public that I conceive myſelf to have the beſt title to the ſaid lot, and that I ſhall hold it until I am put out by due courſe of law.

JOHN DOUSMAN.

Pittſburg, March 18, 1788.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living near the forks of Chartiers creek, Waſhington county, Cecil townſhip, two Horſes, the one a Sorrel with a large blaze in his face, about 14 hands high, had the pole evil, neither brand nor ear mark, had a bell tied round its neck with a rope; the other, a Brown, about 13 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in the forehead, no brand but ſeveral ſaddle marks, and a lump on the ham of the right hind leg, has had the fiſtula and is ſunk in the creſt, of a chunky make, and his hoofs is crooked. Whoever takes up ſaid horſes, and ſecures them ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall receive Four Dollars reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

SUSANNA NEIL.

March 18, 1788.

T O B E L E T,

(And entered on the 25th of April.)

A NEAT well finiſhed houſe in Second Street; with a Store, Cellar, Garden, and every convenience ſuitable for a ſmall family. Enquire of

ALEXANDER FOWLER,

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1788.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living on Chartiers creek, near colonel Nevill's, in Waſhington county, Cecil townſhip, the 20th of laſt May, a Black Horſe, a natural trotter, his feet all white, no brand, about 8 or 9 years old: he has been praiſed and recorded by Matthew M'Connel, Eſquire, and advertiſed at Waſhington and ſeveral other places. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM DONAHEY.

March 19, 1788.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will by expoſed to ſale by public vendue, in the town of Waſhington, on Tueſday the firſt day of April next, the following tracts of land, viz.

One tract ſituate on Saw mill run, in Peter's townſhip, adjoining lands of John M'Kee and others, containing 100 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John Kerr.

One tract on the ſouth branch of King's creek, adjoining lands of John Bleazer, William M'Laughlin, and others, containing 300 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Iohnſon.

One tract in Smith's townſhip, adjoining lands of Alexander Wright, eſquire, Iohn Allen and others, containing 400 acres. Taken in execution as the property of William Wilſon.

One tract in Cumberland townſhip, adjoining lands of Edmund Dunn and others, containing 150 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Iames Dailey.

One tract in Green townſhip, adjoining lands of George Sulſor and others containing 200 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Ionathan Sulſor.

Two tracts in Nottingham townſhip, adjoining lands of Iohn Cox and others, containing 600 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Iohn M'Donald.

One tract in Green townſhip, adjoining lands of Iohn Alley, Roſs Ally, and others, containing 250 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Mathew Hannon.

One Tract in Bethlehem townſhip, adjoining lands of Henry Enoch, Iames Montgomery and others, containinn 300 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Iohn Varvell.

One tract in Donegal townſhip, adjoining lands of Thomas Waller, Iames Brownlee and others, containing 300 acres. Attached as the property of Samuel Boyd.

One tract in Hanover townſhip, adjoining lands of William Gallaghar and others, containing 300 acres. Taken in evecution as the property of Sampſon Beaver.

Two lots in the town of Waſhington, ſituate on Spruce alley, and numbered in the original plan of ſaid town, 259 and 260, coutaining 120 feet by 240 feet. Taken in execution as the property of Iohn Smith.

One tract on the waters of Chartiers creek, adjoining lands of Iames Ferrel and others, containing 300 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Ann Cook, executrix of Thomas Cook, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JAMES MARSHEL,
late ſheriff of Waſhington County.

March 5, 1788.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on a bond of two hundred pounds, bearing date the 11th of March, 1788, by us the ſubſcribers, for we are determined not to pay it, being priſoners at the time we gave it, and compelled thereto.

HENRY HART,
HENRY SMITH,

March 17, 1788.

AN APP[illegible] to the
wanted [illegible] printers.
fifteen [illegible] of good
connex[illegible] can read an
ceived [illegible] good footing.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, are once more requeſted to make payments before the firſt of May next (which will be twelve months forbearance ſince his laſt advertiſement) his friends and cuſtomers may be aſſured that the neceſſity he will be under of commencing ſuits at that time againſt his delinquent debtors, will be very diſtreſſing to himſelf, and informs them that country produce of any kind will be received in payment at market price, until the firſt of June next, but as the preſent contract will expire in that month, the demand for produce will conſequently ceaſe. Nothing but caſh will be received for whatever balances will remain due after that period.

Pittſburgh, March 15. JAMES O'HARA.

The Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury hereby give notice,

THAT propoſals will be received at their office, till the firſt day of May incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the ſecond day of July, 1788, to the laſt of Dec. 1789, (both dates incluſive) at the places and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned:

At any place or places between York Town in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places between Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh on the river Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the river Muſkingham, and at the mouth of the Muſkingham.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingham, and up the ſaid river to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas; and thence over to the Cayaoga river, and down the ſaid river to its mouth.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingham, and the mouth of Scioto-river, and at the mouth of ſaid river.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids on the falls of Ohio, and at ſaid rapids.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the great Miami up the ſaid Miami, to, and at Pique town, and thence over to the Miami village, on the river of the ſame name, which empties into lake Erie.

At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincents, at Poſt St. Vincents, and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh to the Miami village before deſcribed.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village.

At any place or places from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayaoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango and le Beuf, and at le Beuf, between le Beuf and Preſq' Iſle, at Preſq' Iſle, and between Preſq' Iſle and the mouth of Cayaoga river.

At the mouth of Cayaoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Port Pitt to the mouth of Cayaoga river, by the way of the Big Beaver creek. Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on between the Board of Treaſury and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour. One pound of beef or 3-4 lb. of pork. One gill of common rum,

And, to every hundred rations,

One quart of ſalt, Two quarts of vinegar, Two pounds of ſoap, One pound of candles,

The payment of the proviſions delivered under this contract, will be made by warrants on ſuch ſtates as may be agreed on betwixt the contractors and the Board of Treaſury, at the time of executing the articles of the contract.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON.

New York, Feb. 12, 1788.

F L A X.

A Generous price, in caſh or goods, will be given for a quantity of well heckled flax.

Enquire of the printers.

Pittſburg, Feb. 1, 1788.

S E C R E T A R Y's O F F I C E.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons deſirous of contracting for opening and making good the road lately ſurveyed from Frankſtown branch of Juniata in Bedford county, to Conemaugh in the county of Weſtmoreland, and from thence down the ſouth ſide of ſaid river, to the mouth of the Loyalhannon; that propoſals for making the road will be received at the office aforeſaid, until the firſt day of April next.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

This road is to be fifty feet in width, except in ſuch places as require digging, where it is to be only twelve feet.

IN C O U N C I L,

Philadelphia, December 22, 1787.

WHEREAS divers inhabitants of the county of Bedford, have prayed that the ſtate highway, appointed by act of aſſembly of the 25th of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, may be confirmed and made good: And Whereas the monies appropriated by the ſaid act of aſſembly, are inſufficient for making the ſaid road ſixty feet wide as the law directs, and council being deſirous of complying with the ſaid requeſt as far as the money appropriated will admit; therefore,

Ordered, That ſuch part of the ſaid road as leads from this ſide of Sideling Hill to the oppoſite ſide of Ray's Hill, in the county of Bedford, be cleared and made good and ſufficient, to be twelve feet wide on the ſides of the hills, or among the rocks, and not leſs than twenty feet wide on the other ground, and room to be mane for not leſs than three waggons to draw off to the one ſide in the narrow places, at a convenient diſtance for others to paſs by, and the waters to run next to the hill ſide.

Ordered, That public notice be given that propoſals for doing the aforeſaid work, will be received at the Secretary's Office in Philadelphia, until the firſt day of April next.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES TRIMBLE,
For Charles Biddle, Secretary.

To be Sold or Rented for a Term of Years,
STONEY CREEK Plantation.

THE ſituation and improvements are ſo well known that thoſe who travel that way are well ſatisfied that it is a profitable ſtage, and well calculated with reſpect to its diſtance from the town of Bedford, and alſo from Ligonier or the Nine Mile for a reſting ſtage. There may be upwards of one hundred and fifty acres of meadow made; there is already a blackſmith's ſhop and all the neceſſary tools fitting for that trade on the premiſes; the tools are new and in good order, and another article makes it ſtill more valuabie, that is, ſtone coal, all around it, and I am informed there is ſome on the plantation, the coal is to be found within forty perches of the ſhop, and piue timber plenty. Thoſe who are inclined to buy or rent will pleaſe to ſend their propoſals to the ſubſcriber in the town of Bedford.

BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

N. B. He has alſo ſeveral ſmall plantations near the town of Bedford, well improved, to be ſold or rented.

February 20, 1788.

Bedford, February 8, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to make payment againſt the firſt day of April next, otherwiſe they may expect to be treated as the law directs.

Grain, meat or flax will be taken at market price.

BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

German Almanacs for the Year 1788, for ſale at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed will be ſold by public vendue in Greenſburgh, on Thurſday the 10th day of April next, the following tracts of land, ſituate in Pitt townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, viz.

One tract lying on Forbus's road, on a branch of Turtle creek, adjoining Mr. Butler's land, containing 244 acres and allowance, more or leſs.

One other tract ſituate on Forbus's road about 20 miles from Pittſburgh, on a branch of   creek, containiug 310 acres and allowauce, more [illegible] leſs.

Alſo one other Tract, ſituate near the Breaſt works on Forbus's road, called Smiths Lot, containing 158 acres and allowance, more or leſs. The whole taken in execution as the property of Devereux Smith, and to be ſold by WILLIAM PERRY, ſheriff.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold at the Printing Office,
Pittſburgh, the

PITTSBURGH ALMANAC, OR WESTERN EPHEMERIS,

For the Year of our Lord 1788.

Which may be had at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

⁂ The calculations for this Almanac are made with the greateſt exactneſs to anſwer the meridian of the Weſtern Country.

S A L T.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be ſold for Caſh, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Iſaac Craig & Co. at their Diſtillery.

Pittſburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, about the 22d of November laſt, a black Mare, ſeven or eight years old, about 13 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock with a three bar ſtirrup iron, a buſhy thick mane, ſwitch tail, was not ſhod. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and returns her to the owner ſhall receive Two Dollars reward and reaſonable charges paid by,

March 4, 1787. JAMES TOD

A N D R E W M'I N T I R E,
Windſor Chair Maker.

HAS commenced buſineſs in Pittſburgh, near the upper end of Front-ſtreet, where he makes all ſorts of Windſor chairs in the moſt approved manner, and is determined to diſpoſe of them on the moſt reaſonable terms.

S E V E R A L
Kentucke Boats

Will be here for ſale in the courſe of next month, by *Turnbull, Marmie & Co. in Pittſburgh. Feb. 19.*

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH.

FIVE hundred and ninety-five acres of valuable improved land, ſituate on the Monongahela river, 8 miles from Pittſburgh. The improvements are, a good ſquare log dwelling houſe, ſtables, an excellent peach and apple orchard, good meadows, 100 acres of clear land under good fence, and a ſaw mill in good order. An indiſputable title will be given the purchaſer. The terms are, one half to be paid in hand, for the remainder a credit will be given for ſeven years, the purchaſer giving bonds, bearing intereſt, with approved ſecurity.

JAMES W[illegible]ACRE.

Feb. 9, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, are once more requeſted to make payments before the firſt of May next (which will be twelve months forbearance ſince his laſt advertiſement) his friends and cuſtomers may be aſſured that the neceſſity he will be under of commencing ſuits at that time againſt his delinquent debtors, will be very diſtreſſing to himſelf, and informs them that country produce of any kind will be received in payment at market price, until the firſt of June next, but as the preſent contract will expire in that month, the demand for produce will conſequently ceaſe. Nothing but caſh will be received for whatever balances will remain due after that period.

Pittſburgh, March 15. JAMES O'HARA.

The Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury hereby give notice,

THAT propoſals will be received at their office, till the firſt day of May incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the ſecond day of July, 1788, to the laſt of Dec. 1789, (both dates incluſive) at the places and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned:

At any place or places between York Town in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places between Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh on the river Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the river Muſkingham, and at the mouth of the Muſkingham.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingham, and up the ſaid river to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas; and thence over to the Cayaoga river, and down the ſaid river to its mouth.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingham, and the mouth of Scioto-river, and at the mouth of ſaid river.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids on the falls of Ohio, and at ſaid rapids.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the great Miami up the ſaid Miami, to, and at Pique town, and thence over to the Miami village, on the river of the ſame name, which empties into lake Erie.

At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincents, at Poſt St. Vincents, and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh to the Miami village before deſcribed.

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At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village.

At any place or places from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayaoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango and le Beuf, and at le Beuf, between le Beuf and Preſq' Iſle, at Preſq' Iſle, and between Preſq' Iſle and the mouth of Cayaoga river.

At the mouth of Cayaoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Port Pitt to the mouth of Cayaoga river, by the way of the Big Beaver creek. Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on between the Board of Treaſury and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour. One pound of beef or 3-4 lb. of pork. One gill of common rum,

And, to every hundred rations,

One quart of ſalt, Two quarts of vinegar, Two pounds of ſoap, One pound of candles,

The payment of the proviſions delivered under this contract, will be made by warrants on ſuch ſtates as may be agreed on betwixt the contractors and the Board of Treaſury, at the time of executing the articles of the contract.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON.

New York, Feb. 12, 1788.

F L A X.

A Generous price, in caſh or goods, will be given for a quantity of well heckled flax.

Enquire of the printers.

Pittſburg, Feb. 1, 1788.

SECRETARY's OFFICE.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons deſirous of contracting for opening and making good the road lately ſurveyed from Frankſtown branch of Juniata in Bedford county, to Conemaugh in the county of Weſtmoreland, and from thence down the ſouth ſide of ſaid river, to the mouth of the Loyalhannon; that propoſals for making the road will be received at the office aforeſaid, until the firſt day of April next.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

This road is to be fifty feet in width, except in ſuch places as require digging, where it is to be only twelve feet.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, December 22, 1787.

WHEREAS divers inhabitants of the county of Bedford, have prayed that the ſtate highway, appointed by act of aſſembly of the 25th of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, may be confirmed and made good: And Whereas the monies appropriated by the ſaid act of aſſembly, are inſufficient for making the ſaid road ſixty feet wide as the law directs, and council being deſirous of complying with the ſaid requeſt as far as the money appropriated will admit; therefore,

Ordered, That ſuch part of the ſaid road as leads from this ſide of Sideling Hill to the oppoſite ſide of Ray's Hill, in the county of Bedford, be cleared and made good and ſufficient, to be twelve feet wide on the ſides of the hills, or among the rocks, and not leſs than twenty feet wide on the other ground, and room to be mane for not leſs than three waggons to draw off to the one ſide in the narrow places, at a convenient diſtance for others to paſs by, and the waters to run next to the hill ſide.

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Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES TRIMBLE,

For Charles Biddle, Secretary.

To be Sold or Rented for a Term of Years,
STONEY CREEK Plantation.

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BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

N. B. He has alſo ſeveral ſmall plantations near the town of Bedford, well improved, to be ſold or rented. February 20, 1788.

Bedford, February 8, 1788.

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BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

German Almanacs for the Year 1788, for ſale at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

BY virtue of a writ of levari fac[illegible] directed will be ſold by public [illegible] in Greenſburgh, on Thurſday the [illegible] of April next, the following tracts [illegible] ſituate in Pitt townſhip, Weſtmorela[illegible]ty, viz.

One tract lying on Forbus's ro[illegible] a branch of Turtle creek, adjoining [illegible]ler's land, containing 244 acres an[illegible]ance, more or leſs.

One other tract ſituate on Forb[illegible] about 20 miles from Pittſburgh, on [illegible] of creek, containiug 310 acres [illegible] allowauce, more [illegible] leſs.

Alſo one other Tract, ſituate [illegible] the Breaſt works on Forbus's road, called [illegible] Lot, containing 158 acres and allowance, more or leſs. The whole taken in execution as the property of Devereux Smith, and to be ſold by WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold at the Printing Office,
Pittſburgh, the
PITTSBURGH ALMANAC
OR
WESTERN EPHEMERIS,
For the Year of our Lord 1788.

Which may be had at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

⁂ The calculations for this Almanac are made with the greateſt exactneſs to anſwer the meridian of the Weſtern Country.

S A L T.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be ſold for Caſh, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Iſaac Craig & Co. at their Diſtillery.

Pittſburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, about the 22d of November laſt, a black Mare, ſeven or eight years old, about 13 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock with a three bar ſtirrup iron, a buſhy thick mane, ſwitch tail, was not ſhod. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and returns her to the owner ſhall receive Two Dollars reward and reaſonable charges paid by,

March 4, 1787. JAMES TOD

ANDREW M'INTIRE,
Windſor Chair Maker.

HAS commenced buſineſs in Pittſburgh, near the upper end of Front-ſtreet, where he makes all ſorts of Windſor chairs in the moſt approved manner, and is determined to diſpoſe of them on the moſt reaſonable terms.

SEVERAL
Kentucke Boats

Will be here for ſale in the courſe of next month, by *Turnbull, Marmie & Co. in Pittſburgh.* *Feb. 19.*

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH.

FIVE hundred and ninety-five acres [illegible]valuable improved land, ſituate on the M[illegible]hela river, 8 miles from Pittſburgh. The i[illegible]ements are, a good ſquare log dwelling hou[illegible]bles, an excellent peach and apple orchard, g[illegible]dows, 100 acres of clear land under good fe[illegible] a ſaw mill in good order. An indiſputable t[illegible] be given the purchaſer. The terms are, [illegible] to be paid in hand, for the remainder a cre[illegible] given for ſeven years, the purchaſer giving [illegible]ing intereſt, with approved ſecurity.

JAMES W[illegible]

Feb. 9, 1788.